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SAILORS TURN CANNIBALS

Two of Twelve Shipwrecked Survive by Eating Others.

RESCUED BY FRIENDLY MALAYS

Drifted on a Raft For Twenty-five Days and Suffered Terribly—Two of the Crew of the Wrecked Nova Scotian Bark Angola Reach Singapore and Tell the Ghastly Story.

London.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail wires a ghastly story of cannibalism. The correspondent says it was brought to Singapore by two survivors of the Nova Scotian bark Angola, which left Cavite, P. I., on October 17.

The vessel was wrecked on a reef on October 23, as has already been reported. The story is that seventeen of the crew built two rafts, one of which, carrying five persons, disappeared the first night. The other carrying twelve persons, including Captain Crocker, drifted for twenty-five days.

The men were without food or water and their agony was terrible. They ate seaweed and chewed their boots. On October 25 two of them went mad and plunged into the sea.

The next day a Frenchman killed the mate with an axe and drank his blood. He tried to eat the brains, but his comrades threw the corpse overboard to prevent it.

On October 27 the Frenchman tried to kill the captain with the axe, but another man wrested the weapon from him and killed him. When night fell the others ate part of the Frenchman's body. On October 28 Captain Crocker died and his body was eaten.

The cannibalism was repeated until the two men who tell the story, Johannsen, a Swede, and Maricornu, a Spaniard, were the only survivors.

Finally the raft drifted ashore on Sulu Island. The natives there were friendly and put the two men on board a junk bound for Singapore.

MOB LYNCHED WHITE MAN.

Broke Into Jail in an Arkansas Town and Hanged a Murderer.

Oseola, Ark.—May Hearn, a white man about twenty-six years old, was taken from the county jail by a masked mob and hanged to the limb of a tree just in the rear of the jail. Hearn was in jail for killing Clyde King at Luxora, Ark. King was from Union City, Tenn., and was visiting his brothers, who live at Luxora. He there became acquainted with Hearn and a friendship sprang up between them.

On Sunday night they visited a resort in Luxora and while there Hearn sat down to the piano and began pounding the keys with a heavy revolver, failing to stop after several requests. King remonstrated in a friendly way, telling him that he would ruin the instrument. Upon this Hearn turned and with an oath drew his revolver and the bullet pierced the heart.

THE TEXAS OIL BOOM.

Secretary of State's Office Flooded With Company Charters.

Austin, Texas.—The fact that all of the four wells drilled in the Beaumont oil fields have struck oil, their output being estimated at over 200,000 barrels daily, has caused every man in Texas with money to invest to become oil crazy.

The Secretary of State's office here is being flooded with company charters. The State's revenue for filing fees of oil company charters have averaged over \$1000 a day for several days past.

Oil Strike in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Great excitement prevails throughout Southern Wyoming as the result of the discovery of the highest grade of illuminating oil at Pioneer Hollow, near Evanston, by the Union Pacific Railroad. Thousands of acres have been filed upon.

VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Twenty-eight Houses Burned and Many Made Homeless; Loss, \$250,000.

Lisbon Falls, Me.—A fire which started in the Everett block here resulted in the destruction of twenty-eight buildings in the business part of the town, and it is believed the loss will approximate \$250,000.

Every business house except two was destroyed, and many residences, leaving scores of people homeless. But that the two unburned stores, the inhabitants would have suffered great want.

It is considered fortunate that no lives were lost, as the fire occurred at night, and when the flames were first seen they had passed the point where the little hand tub, the only bit of fire apparatus in the town, could be used effectively. Aid was sent from Lewiston and Bath.

The Merrimac Blown Up.

The collier Merrimac, which was blown up and sunk in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, by Lieutenant Hobson while Admiral Cervera's fleet was inside in 1898, was successfully destroyed by a ton of dynamite. Hitherto it has been extremely dangerous for vessels to attempt the narrow entrance to the harbor, but now that this wreck has been destroyed it is perfectly safe.

Many Arrests For Treason.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Express, reports wholesale arrests for treason in Grand Reinet and Aberdeen, South Africa.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

General MacArthur cables that 6.89 per cent. of his men are sick—in all 3739.

President McKinley signed the new commissions of Generals Funston, Whenton and Smith.

The United States will not take part in garrisoning the Pekin-Taku line, and prefers dismantling to razing the Chinese forts.

Secretary Gage bought \$2,000,000 four per cent. bonds in the market, to the surprise of Wall street.

Shocked by reports of extensive frauds in the Commissary Department in the Philippines, War Department officials have ordered a full investigation.

Government officers are trying in vain to get an offer for the transport Terry, which cost \$150,000, besides \$25,000 for refitting.

Secretary Gage reduced his estimate of the surplus on June 30 from \$80,000,000 to \$60,000,000.

President McKinley appointed delegates to the Pan-American Congress and members of the St. Louis World's Fair Commission.

Three million acres of public land in the Kiowa Indian Reservation may be opened to settlers under a Government lottery plan.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Philippines Commission formulated a new scheme for municipal and provincial government for the archipelago.

The relations between the House and Senate of the Hawaiian Legislature are much strained owing to quarrels over rights and courtesies.

Mayor Pedro Grinan, of Santiago, Cuba, was exonerated from the charges preferred against him and reinstated.

Since Aguinaldo's surrender many rifles have been surrendered by insurgents.

The son of former Congressman Crowley was arrested in San Juan, Porto Rico, in connection with alleged postal frauds.

DOMESTIC.

The New York Legislature finally passed the bill amending the charter of New York City.

Commander Houette, of the French practice ship Duguesay Trouin, was formally welcomed to Baltimore, Md., by the Mayor of that city.

General George C. ("Tige") Anderson, the famous Confederate brigadier, died at Anniston, Ala.

A bullet in the head killed Mrs. George Heneger, of Memphis, Tenn., the husband being arrested, suspected of murder.

Kentucky ordered an armed quarantine against Tennessee on account of small-pox.

Colorado's Legislature expired by limitation.

Former State Senator Alonzo Whitman, of Duluth, Minn., who passed a worthless check, was convicted of grand larceny at New York City.

Many arrests were made and prisoners held for trial in New York City for violating the law against extorting in public conveyances.

Rolla Wells, Gold Democrat, was elected World's Fair Mayor of St. Louis, Mo., by from 8000 to 10,000 plurality.

Mrs. Lawton, at Louisville, Ky., has received a letter from Major John G. Ballance, at Vigan, South Illinois, P. I., saying the name of the Plaza of Vigan has been changed to "General Lawton Square."

Rear-Admiral A. J. Read took command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, vice Rear-Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, who is to take command of the Pacific squadron.

Municipal elections were held throughout Arkansas, and in nearly every instance where party lines were drawn the Democratic nominees were elected.

The United States Naval Academy's fencing team defeated the team of French midshipmen in Annapolis, Md.

One razor served to kill Christian Leix and Jacob Mooth, at Mayville, Mich., Mooth being the murderer and suicide.

Joseph A. Colin, a New York post-office clerk, concerned in stealing \$43,000 in registered mail, got four years in Sing Sing.

The Grand Jury handed up five indictments as the result of the demolition of the isolation hospital at Orange, N. J., by mob violence three weeks ago.

The Women's University Club of New York refused to admit women physicians as members.

Smallpox is bothering the health authorities of St. Joseph, Mo.

The skin of Farmer Frank Kripplinger, of Bluffton, Ind., is turning black.

Discoveries of oil wells in Fountain Valley, Colorado, have temporarily overshadowed gold speculation and caused a rush to file claims.

FOREIGN.

Incediarines burned the palace of the Governor of Trieste, Count Gless, in the Austrian Tyrol.

One hundred and fifty-five municipal physicians at Leipzig, Germany, struck for better pay and more considerate treatment.

A merchant of Liverpool, England, promised to pay a reward of \$500 to the officer commanding the company which shall capture General De Wet.

Five persons were killed by soldiers during political riots in Para, Brazil.

A BIG BRIDGE COLLAPSES

Trolley Car Full of Passengers Falls Into a Canal at Syracuse, N. Y.

NONE KILLED, BUT MANY INJURED

The Car Falls Thirty Feet—Many Pedestrians and a Lumber Wagon Also Gave Down With the Wreck—Water Had Been Drawn Off or Many Would Have Perished—The Work of Rescue.

Syracuse, N. Y.—While a car of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company was crossing the James Street Bridge over the Oswego Canal, in the heart of the city, the bridge suddenly gave way, dropping the car and its sixty passengers to the canal bed, thirty feet below. Several persons who were crossing the bridge at the time went down with the car, while a horse and loaded lumber wagon piled on top of the heap. No one was killed and about forty persons were injured.

The bridge was unusually large, being wide enough to accommodate two driveways, street car tracks, two sidewalks and a towpath. It was recently inspected by State officials and declared safe, but local authorities had for some time been fearful of an accident. The structure was built in 1887.

The car was outward bound to the fashionable suburb along East James street. It was crowded to the doors.

The majority of the passengers were women and children. When in about the center of the bridge the motorman felt the structure sag, and opened his lever wide in an effort to send his car across before the threatened collapse came.

It was too late, however, and with a crash the bridge fell. The car struck the towpath below and then slid into the mud at the bottom of the canal. The water had fortunately been drawn off or at least half of those aboard would have perished. As it was the car was smashed to splinters.

Shrieks and cries came from the wreckage, and the people above could see bloodstained faces and bodies mixed together in a confused mass. The drop of thirty feet made it impossible to get at the injured people until ladders were brought, then the work of rescue was quick. A hurry call for hook and ladder trucks and ambulances brought scores of pieces of apparatus to the scene.

The scenes as the work of rescue progressed were pitiable, yet at times almost comical. Women whose faces were cut and smashed almost beyond recognition were crying and moaning over the loss of new Easter hats, ribbons or bunches of roses and violets.

Others who were not injured were more concerned over ruined dresses than the fate of their companions. Little girls, badly cut, were dragged from under the broken timbers by men who were so badly hurt they could hardly speak or see. One hero helped take two women to places of safety before it was learned that he had a broken arm and dislocated ankle.

In the middle of the canal bed, in mud up to its knees, stood the horse that had been attached to the lumber wagon. The wagon was a wreck and the driver badly hurt, but the horse was uninjured.

For more than a year there have been criticisms of the condition of the bridge, many predictions being made by the press that unless it was speedily strengthened an accident would happen. The bridge was about eighty feet long and sixty feet wide. It was broken sharp off at both embankments, the entire structure going into the canal.

TO PROTECT SEA BIRDS.

Action Taken to Stop the Slaughter Along the Louisiana Coast.

New Orleans, La.—Professor George E. Beyer, of Tulane University, special inspector of the American Ornithological Union, returned from an extended trip along the Gulf coast, which he visited for the purpose of finding the homes of the sea birds, their feeding and breeding places.

He obtained from the owners of all the coast lands, from the La Fourche to the Atchafalaya, the right to forbid the killing of sea birds on their property. Deputies were sworn in for the purpose of arresting violators of the United States Bird law anywhere within three miles of the coast, while the trespass law of the State will deal with persons who go ashore to destroy the sea birds.

It is thought that these precautions will stop the slaughter of sea birds for millinery purposes that has gone on for the last ten years and has destroyed several varieties of these birds.

MURDERER SURRENDERS HIMSELF

Witnesses Funeral of Mother and Brother, His Victims, While Hiding.

Sunbury, Penn.—Remorseful, haggard and worn, John Gulick, who murdered his mother and brother in their home near Kline's Grove, was placed in jail here. He was found in the spring house on the Gulick farm. He said he was tired and had come back home to surrender himself.

Since the day of the crime he had roamed over the mountains during the day and at night went to nearby towns and begged for food from back doors. To Chief of Police Meiler he said that he witnessed the funeral of his victims from a nearby hill.

The Largest Vessel Launched.

The White Star Line steamer Celtic, the largest vessel in the world, was launched at Belfast, Ireland.

TERRIBLE PLOT TO KILL

Jones Murdered Millionaire Rice at Patrick's Instigation.

CONFESSION WITHOUT PARALLEL

The Strangest, Most Awful Story Ever Heard in a New York Court Told by Charles F. Jones, Valet and Murderer of William Marsh Rice, the Hermit Millionaire—The Forgery of the Will.

New York City.—Charles F. Jones, valet of the aged millionaire, W. M. Rice, whose mysterious death resulted in the arrest of Jones and Albert T. Patrick, a lawyer, on the charge of murder, made public a second confession of his part in the crime. He gave it under oath in the course of the examination in Patrick's case before Justice Jerome. It differed materially from his first "confession," which was also sworn. In the former he charged Patrick with the actual killing of Rice. In the latter he accused himself of the actual killing, but charges Patrick with instigating the act. The valet makes the singular statement that Rice did not know Patrick at all, and saw him only once, and that time by accident. The forgery of the old man's alleged will was also minutely detailed by the witness, who was allowed to tell his own story with hardly any interruption from counsel.

The self-confessed murderer told the story of the plot from its inception. Jones began with his first acquaintance with Patrick in October, 1899, when he called at Mr. Rice's home in Madison avenue, but did not see him. He told of the growing friendship, and of the gradual approach to the discussion of Rice's affairs, which resulted finally in propositions to defraud, and Jones yielded. Then came the story of the transfers and conveyances of real and personal property to Patrick over the forged signature of Rice; the stealing of the blank checks from Rice's check book; their delivery to Patrick and the forgery of Rice's signature to them in blank; the proposition to put the old millionaire out of the way by continuous doses of mercury to weaken him; the rejection, the wavering and the acceptance; the calling in of a physician at frequent intervals to provide for the issuance of a death certificate when the time came, and the extreme care with which this plan of slow poisoning was carried out.

Then, as calmly as though unfolding the plot of a drama in which he was interested only as an auditor, Jones led up to the day of the murder. He related how Patrick had furnished him with mercury pills of different composition from those first administered; how the old millionaire defeated the purpose of the plotters by refusing to take them. Then, Jones said, Patrick began to display impatience. He brought two ounces of oxalic acid to Jones, and Jones swears he told him to dilute one ounce in twenty times its weight in water, and give the mixture to Rice for the purpose of weakening his heart again. One dose was not effective. It was the cumulative effect that was depended upon to dispose of the aged millionaire.

The oxalic acid was too slow for Patrick, according to the confession, and Jones was asked to get chloroform and laudanum. He sent to Texas for them. They came by express and were delivered to Jones, who turned them over to Patrick. This, the valet said, was followed by a meeting in the street with Patrick, who told him that the old man must be put out of the way at once; that Jones should do the work, and that there would be no harm in it because Rice had then consented to poison his own wife years ago. Jones says he resisted this command to commit murder for a time, but finally yielded.

He described his return to Mr. Rice's apartments, and finding the old man sleeping peacefully in bed; he told of his stealthy search for a napkin, and the fashioning of it into a cone shape, as directed by Patrick, and the pinning of a small sponge in the mouth of the cone. Then he told of saturating the napkin and sponge with chloroform, and holding it over his own nostrils to test the effect.

It was at this point that the crowd in the court room became still. Jones continued his story without a break or a tremble in his tones. He described his approach to the bed with the saturated napkin in his hand, the placing of it over the old man's face, the holding of it in place for a moment, and then the flight from the room, and the wait of thirty minutes, in accordance with Patrick's instructions. At the expiration of that time he returned, he said, and found old man Rice dead. He threw open the windows, to free the room from the odor of chloroform, telephoned to Patrick that the deed was done, sent for a physician, and, after expressing his grief for his employer's death, went to bed and fell into a sound sleep.

No words nor phrases in type can convey the coolness and steadiness of the witness as he related these several circumstances, which he swore with uplifted hand was the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, nor is it possible to present a faithful word picture of the attitude of the man accused of plotting the crime. Patrick listened with attention, and occasionally made notes. His hand was as steady as a rock. His face was an immobile mask. He displayed neither anger, fear nor resentment in his eyes or in facial movement, and when Jones reached the description of how the sleeping man was smothered, Patrick stroked his beard.

CHINA REFUSES TO SIGN

Unable to Agree to the Russian Demand For Manchuria.

CANNOT FAVOR ANY ONE POWER

The Formal Notification Says That, Owing to the Attitude of the Powers, China Is Not Able to Sign the Manchurian Convention—Court Said to Despair of a Peaceful Settlement.

Peking, China.—The Chinese Government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the Powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention.

"It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all."

"However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one Power, when others object it is impossible that, for the sake of making one nation friendly, she should alienate the sympathies of all others."

Prince Ching asserts that every Chinaman except Li Hung Chang was against signing the convention.

Japan's Warlike Attitude.

London.—"The Japanese press continues bellicose," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail. "Count Okuma, formerly Premier and now leader of the Opposition, declares in an incisive article that Japan must assert herself or the work of thirty years will be lost. Korea," he says, "is not a Russian chattel, and Russia's action is a direct challenge to Japan."

Rumor of Impending War.

Canton, China.—It is reported here that the Viceroy has received a telegram from the court to the effect that a peaceable sentiment of affairs is impossible. The Viceroy is described as much disturbed by this communication.

COUNCILMEN ARE COERCED.

Indignant Citizens Prevent the Granting of Unpopular Street Railway Franchises.

Kansas City, Kan.—At a meeting of the City Council some measures granting valuable franchises to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were up for consideration. The balconies were crowded with citizens who opposed the measure, and when the Franchise Committee reported favorably upon the bills, the crowd surged to the floor of the chamber, and only the most conservative element saved the Councilmen from violence. Bones were in evidence, and serious trouble was imminent for a time.

Action on the measure was deferred until the next meeting of the Council, but before adjournment the protesting citizens compelled each Councilman to stand on a table and swear that he would vote against the granting of the franchises, and the Mayor was forced to swear that he would veto the measure if passed.

DRANK SHARK'S BLOOD TO LIVE.

Shipwrecked Men Picked Up After Many Days of Suffering.

Cape Town, South Africa.—The Norwegian bark Andromeda has landed at this port part of the crew of the French bark Psyche. The men were picked up in mid-ocean after having undergone terrible sufferings.

The Psyche, which was bound from Caleta Buena for the English Channel, was wrecked on January 30. The captain and thirteen men entered a large boat and the mate and five men a small one.

The next day a sail was sighted, and the mate's boat attempted to intercept it, but never returned. Several other ships were sighted, but the shipwrecked men were unable to attract their attention.

Rough weather increased their sufferings. When the small supply of food was exhausted a shark was caught and the men drank his blood. The cook died insane and a sailor also succumbed.

CHICAGO CORN KING SQUEEZED.

George H. Phillips, Attacked by the Bears, Put Up \$800,000 in Margins.

Chicago.—George H. Phillips, leader of an army of farmers and country investors in the bull campaign in corn, oats and wheat, was attacked by the united bear forces of the Board of Trade, led by half a dozen great speculative generals, and given such a fight as brokers will speak about for years to come.

He saw three cents clipped off the price of wheat, two cents off corn and more than a cent off oats. He put up \$200,000 in margins, in addition to \$600,000 he had put up within three days. He sacrificed all his wheat holdings in order to make himself stronger in corn and oats. At the end of the day he was as confident as ever that he would win in the end.

Now he predicts sixty cent corn by the end of the month, instead of fifty cent corn, which he had talked before.

Increased Revenue in United Kingdom. The revenue returns for the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31 total \$700,093,120, an increase over those of the preceding year of \$51,309,470.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The President Appoints Philander C. Knox to Succeed John W. Griggs.

His Commission Was Signed Immediately After His Acceptance Was Announced to the Cabinet.

Washington, D. C.—President McKinley announced to his Cabinet the appointment of P. C. Knox as Attorney-General to succeed John W. Griggs. Immediately after the announcement Mr. Knox's commission was made out.

Philander C. Knox was born in Brownsville, Penn., on May 6, 1852. His father was David S. Knox, a banker. He attended Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, graduating in 1872. In his college days he became acquainted with President McKinley, who at that time was prosecuting attorney for Stark County. After completing his college course Mr. Knox went to Pittsburg, and entered the law office of H. B. Swope, then United States District Attorney, continuing his services with Mr. Swope's successor, David Reed. Mr. Knox was admitted to the Allegheny County bar in January, 1875. Soon afterward he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He resigned this office in 1876 to resume private practice. In March, 1877, he formed a partnership with J. H. Reed, which exists at present. Mr. Knox has been connected with many well-known suits. He was President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association in 1887, and attracted attention by an address before that body on corporation law. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburg, and was its President three years. He is also a member of the American Club, the Pittsburg Golf Club and the Pittsburg Country Club. He also belongs to the Union League and the Lawyers' Club, of New York City, and the Lawyers' Club, of Philadelphia.

MRS. NATION TO RULE THIS TOWN.

New Officials of Concord, Neb., Pledged to Accept Her Advice on All Questions.

Concord, Neb.—For the next year this town will be conducted under the direct advice of Mrs. Carrie Nation. This was the issue here, and the Carrie Nation ticket received nearly a unanimous vote. The temperance people put in nomination for Mayor Judge R. C. Mitchell and a full City Council ticket. They signed the following pledge before being nominated:

"We pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the services of Mrs. Carrie Nation as our sole adviser in our official duties, if elected, and to adopt no ordinance or measure of importance relative to the town's government without receiving Mrs. Nation's approval."

The Mayor-elect said he had written to Mrs. Nation telling her of the vote of the people, and the readiness of the new officials to accept her advice in all things municipal. An appropriation will be made to pay for her services. She is asked to come to Concord as soon as possible for a conference. The greatest curiosity prevails as to the result of the novel situation. Concord is a village of 1100.

BOY MADE A FULL LIEUTENANT.

An Unusual Promotion in the Army For Good Work.

Washington, D. C.—An appointment has been made in the volunteer army that is unusual. Second Lieutenant Rudolf E. Smyser, of the Forty-seventh Infantry, has been raised to a first lieutenant in the same regiment, the commission to last during the life of the volunteer army. Lieutenant Smyser is from York, Penn., and is next year nineteen years old.

When the Spanish war came on he was under fifteen, and had to get the consent of his parents to join a Pennsylvania regiment as a private. He made such a good record and became so popular that he was a second lieutenant when that regiment was mustered out at the close of the war.

His record in the Philippines has been a good one, and Senator Penrose is trying to have him made a lieutenant in the regular army.

\$185,000 Shortage in Manila.

Lieutenant Frederick Boyer, of the Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, Chief Commissary for the Second District of the Department of Southern Luzon, P. I., has been charged with misappropriating fifty cases of bacon and with other irregularities. It is alleged that the shortage in the commissary depot in Manila aggregates \$185,000.

Name For Cup Defender.

Constitution is the name for the New York Yacht Club yacht that has received official sanction as the craft that, if proved worthy in the trials races, is to defend the America's Cup in the international race next fall.

Awful Mortality in Russia.

Famine and typhus are raging throughout the Governments of Koenigsberg and Bessarabia and portions of the Governments of Kiev and Taurida in Russia. The mortality is thirty per cent. of the entire population.

The experience of the German army in China tends to prove that both American and Australian horses are unsatisfactory in that country. They are of good blood and breed, but sadly from the long sea voyage and the unaccustomed food, are unfortunately, only green forage is usually obtainable. Mongol ponies are proving the most useful.